MORE SPANISH CRUELTY.

FIFTY-SEVEN ADDITIONAL VICTIMS. ONLY FOUR OR FIVE PRISONERS SET AT LIBERTY-EXTENSIVE NAVAL PREPARATIONS TREOUGHOUT THIS COUNTRY-GREAT EXCITEMENT HERE AND

There can be no doubt that at least fiftyseven additional prisoners, taken from the Virginius, have been executed, making 110 now. known to be dead. The steamer seems to have had about 170 souls on board, all of whom, with the exception of 18, have been condemned to death. Of the 18 prisoners, only four or five have been set at liberty by the Court at Santiago de Cuba; about 14 have been condemned to the chain-gang. Of those already executed, an important list of the officers and crew, 37 in all, shot on the 7th of November, is received from Havana. Respecting the policy of the Government the Secretary of the Navy has made himself especially prominent by his naval preparations. After a Cabinet meeting yesterday, great activity was displayed among naval authorities. Orders were given for Rear-Admiral George H. Scott, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, to leave Norfolk Navy-Yard on Monday, in the flagship Worcester, for Havana. Most of the Navy-Yards of the country are actively engaged in naval preparations, particularly that at Brooklyn, from which the Kansas has already taken her departure, under scaled orders, but undoubtedly for service in Cuban waters. Much excitement exists, not only through the country, but also in England and Spain. The press of London urges us to vigorous measures, and the language of a Madrid journal, brought us by telegram from Madrid, is very conciliatory.

MORE EXECUTIONS.

FIFTY-SEVEN PRISONERS SHOT ON NOV. 10-ONLY EIGHTEEN PRISONERS TO BE SAVED FROM DEATH. HAVANA, Nov. 14 .- The trials of all the prisoner taken on board the Virginius have been concluded. Only eighteen will be saved from death. Of these, several were engineers or firemen, who were igno rant of the destination of the expedition, and four or five will be set at liberty. The others will probably be condemned to the chain-gang.

EVENING .- The Diario of Cienfuegos says 57 of the Virginius captives were shot at Santiago on the 10th ast. No particulars of these additional executions have yet been made public bere.

OPINIONS IN SPAIN.

A SPANISH JOURNAL ON THE EXECUTIONS-THE NECESSITY FOR AVOIDING THE BUIN OF SPANISH KEPUBLICANISM. MADRID, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873.

The Imparcial has a long article to-day on the executions at Santiago. - It endeavors to show that it is net possible for the United States Government to make any demand on Spain in consequence of these proceedings. It argues that the great majority of the American people want to see the Spanish Republic united and successful. President Grant and his advisers know this and are not likely to imperil the hopes of Republicanism in Spain by pre cipitating a complication abroad when internal troubles demand all her strength.

OPINIONS IN ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOURNALS HOPE THAT WE WILL AVENGE THE EXECUTIONS.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873. The shooting of the crew and passengers of the steamship Virginius is commented on at length by the Lendon morning journals, all of which express the hope that the executions will be avenged by the Government of the United States.

POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

TECTING AMERICAN CITIZENS-OUR NAVAL OFFI-CERS TO INQUIRE INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CAPTURE AND EXECUTIONS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.-It can be stated on official authority that while the present naval preparations do not mean war against Spain or Cuba, they are significant of the determination of this Government to protect American interests at any hazard, and to prevent in the future such massacres as those which followed the capture of the Virginius, and which

shook the entire civilized world. Experience has shown that the Spanish Government cannot enforce its own decrees in the Island of Cuba, and therefore it becomes imperative on the United States to protect its citizens from Cuban ferocity. Emboldened by late events it is not im probable that such massacres as those which have lately taken place may be repeated on citizens of the United States, about whose nationality there is no doubt, and without granting the just request to stay proceedings until all the facts involved in the seizure and the trials could be clearly ascertained. Besides, our citizens, in Cuba have suffered much from embargoes and confiscations without remedy from either Spain or the authorities of the

The patience of our Government scens to be exharsted, and as nothing effective can be depended upon from the Spanish Government, notwithstanding its friendly feeling toward the United States, the law of self-protection is recognized by our Gov ernment as applicable to the present condition of af-

There is among all the prominent officers of our Covernment an earnestress in the preparations now in progress to meet all questions practically as they arise. Instead of depending on the Spanish officers for the transmission of communications from our Consuls, either by letter or by telegraph, our naval officers will be instructed to inquire diligently and closely into the condition of the affairs of the island and promptly report the facts to the proper department. Our Government is now waiting to hear what the Spanish Government will do in response to our earnest protest against the outrage perpetrated against the victims of the Virginius. Here the mat-

ter rests for the present. It can be stated on the authority of the President himself that he did not, as reported, personelly write a dispatch to Gen. Sickles, directing the offer of our ccoperation tobe made to the President of Spain in movements to control the Cubans. Nothing of the kind has ever been suggested, the United States relying on their own power to protect their interests without alliance with Spain, who has shown herself to be almost if not entirely powerless to enforce compliance, even with reasonable demands, in the Island of Cuba, the authorities of which are in most cases acting independently of all control of the home

The Secretary of State has received no further particulars of the Virginius massacre, with the exception of the dispatch from Consul-General Hall showing that the executions were precipitated by the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba in order to anticipate any interference on the part of the Home Government. Evidences accumulate upon these facts. Late this evening official dispatches were received from Consul-General Hall at Havana, but they contain no allusion whatever to any further executions than those reported on the mornings of the 4th. and 8th inst., and from this it seems probable that there have been no other executions, and the rumors to that effect to-day are believed to be unfounded.

difficulty in obtaining accurate information from the Spanish authorities. Minister Sickles was to have had a consultation with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, but in consequence of the arrival in that city of the news of further executions after the murder of the first four prisoners, the Spanish officials expressing intense regret and herror at the circumstance, suggested to Minister Sickles a reasonable delay in holding the intended council, and accordingly a brief postpone ment has been arranged. An incorrect impression has been circulated that Secretary Fish had asserted that in case the Virginius was captured in British waters it would be necessary for England to hold Spain responsible for the violation of her jurisdiction, and that this Government would make such requirement. Such, however, is not the case. The position of Secretary Fish is to hold Spain responsible for the insult to our flag, no matter whether the act occurred in British, American, or Spanish waters. The question of England holding Spain responsible for an insult to our flag in British waters, if it should prove to be within a marine league of British territory, is one of secondary and minor consideration not entering at all into the present complications.

CONSERVATIVE VIEWS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE -MORE VIGOROUS MEASURES PROPOSED BY THE SECRETARIES OF WAR AND OF THE NAVY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 .- The Cuban situation, so far as our Government is concerned, is unchanged. The Cabinet spent the entire time of its session nearly three hours, on the subject of the Virginius and the murder of her crew, but no decision was reached for want of fuller information. All the members of the Cabinet, with the exception Mr. Fish, are disposed to be a little het-blooded, including the President; and none seem to regard the Castelar Government of Spain with as much respect as the Secretary of State. At least they do not seem to be willing to let the republicanism of Spain interfere with the rights of the United States, if the facts as they are developed in the future prove those rights to exist. The Secretary of State is unquestionably the most conservative man on this subject there is in the Cabinet, and it is daily evident here that all the rest, notably the President, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War, and the Attorney-General, have lost their tempers, and would, if they had the power, commit acts which in more sober moments they might regret.

It is the wish of Secretary Fish to delay the announcement of any policy on the part of the Government until sufficient facts are received, upon which to make a clear showing to the people; for, although telegrams have been constantly passing over the cables to and from Madrid and Havana, the Government is not sufficiently well informed on all matters bearing on the case as to warrant any action except of a precautionary character. But a majority of the Cabinet, including the President, are for a very severe and aggressive course, and there now seems to be no doubt that Gen. Grant will present the case to Congress, a fortnight hence, in the strongest language, and recommending the strongest measures without regard to Spain or any other Gov-

Mr. Fish says the policy of the Government will not be developed before Congress meets, and that the case will be so stated that the American people will be satisfied. At 6 o'clock to-night a dispatch was received by the Secretary from Consul-General Hall saying he had no additional news to communi-

LISTS OF NAMES.

THE ST PRISONERS EXECUTED ON THE 7TH OF

HAVANA, Nov. 14 .- The following are the names of the officers and crew, 37 in number, who were exeented at Santiago on the 7th inst.: Captain-Joseph Fry.

Second Mate-James Flood.

J. C. Harris. John Bosa. B. P. Chamberlain. Ignacio Duenas. José Manuel Tieran. Ramon Larramendi Ensebio Gariza. Edward Day. J. S. Truillio. Jack Williamson, Perfirio Corvison. P. Alfaro. Thomas Crigg.

Paul Khunrer.

Barney Herrald. Samuel Card. John Brown George Thomas. Ezekiel Durhan. Thomas Walter Williams Simon Broveur. Leopold Larose. A. Arci. John Stewart. Henry Bond.

George Thompson. James Samuel. Henry Frank. James Read.

Jose Bolte,

Ricardo Trujillo,

Rauton Calvo,

OTHERS EXECUTED OR CONDEMNED TO

DEATH. The following list of 99 passengers contains the names of the 57 prisoners executed on the 10th of November, as well as the 42 also condemned to death, but in regard to whose execution nothing

trustworthy has been received: Arturo Mola, Jose Diaz, Francisco de Porras, Juan Marrero, Alfredo Lopez, Jose Lenacte Lamar. Andres Villa, Andres Acceta, Francisco Castill Benjamin Olazaba, Jose Madeo, Raimundo Pardo, Francisco Gonzalez. Jose Poinez, Leonardo Alvarez. Julio Arango, Jose Hernandez, Nicolas Ramirez. Ignacio Quintin Beltran, Benito Glods, Luis Sanches, Nicolas Ruiz. Juan Alvarado, Manual Padron Alejandro Cruz Estrada Felix Pernandez, Juan Soto, José Otero, Jose Antonio Ramos Ramon Barrios, Ignacio Valdes. Jose Santistevan, Francisco Pacheco Evaristo Sunsunegul Antonio Chacon. Francisco Rivero

Carlos Pacheco,

Antonio Padilla

Enrique Canals,

Indalecio Trujillo

Domingo Diaz,

Carlos Gonzales,

Justo Conspegra.

Augustin Varona, Silverio Salas, Enrique Castellanos, Rafaeli Pasheco, Alejandro Calvo Canuto Guerra. Leon Berual. Emilio Garcia, Gil Montero, Rafael Cabrers. Amader Rosello, Ignacio W. Tapia, Manuel A. Silveiro, Santiago Rivers, Antonie Gomez, Andres Echevaria Lais Martinez, José Marin, Domingo Salezar, Pedro Pajarin, Miguel Bays, Severo Mendive, Patricio Martines Enrique Ayada, Manuel Saunedo Domingo Rodriguez Luis Rebollo, Artaro Rivera, Carles Marin William S. Valls. Ramon R. D. Armas Manuel Menenses, Jose A. Smith. Philips Abecsler,

William Cursis,

S. Gray, Sidney Robertson,

George Winters, William Marshall,

Samuel Hail,

Evan Pento,

George Burke, Leopold Riso.

Pedro Sariol, ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. CEETING OF THE CABINET-IMPORTANT ORDERS IN REGARD TO THE NAVY-REAR-ADMIRAL SCOTT TO BAIL FOR CUBA ON MONDAY.

[GENERAL PRESS DESPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 .- The session of the Cabinet to-day continued over two hours, and was the most important which has taken place under President Grant's Administration. The capture of the Vir-

the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba formed the subject of serious consideration, and definite action toward maintaining the dignity of the United States in the existing complications was taken. While all the members of the Cabinet are extremely reticent as to the nature of the conclusion reached to-day, it may be said that the Administration is thoroughly in accord with the sentiment of the people of the country, and the course of the authorities will be heartily approved. One member of the Cabinet, when approached on the subject, replied: 'As to the nature of the action agreed upon to-day, I can say nothing; but you may rest assured the people of the country will be satisfied."

Immediately after the adjournment of the Cabinet Secretary Robeson repaired to the Navy Department, and first had a long conference with the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs as to fitting out for sea several vessels now laid up, and then with the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recrniting relative to furnishing such vessels with a complement of men, stores, &c. A large number of telegrams between the Secretary and Commandants of the several navy-yards passed during the day, but affairs about the Department were conducted with secreey.

Various rumors are circulated to-night as to determination of the Cabinet, one of which is that the Government will demand of Spain the immediate arrest and punishment of the parties mainly instrumental in conducting the outrages of which the Government so seriously complains, and if the Castelar Government shall be unable to give the required satisfaction this Government shall proceed to extreme measures necessary to obtain it. Though no Cabinet officer admits directly that this is one of the conclusions arrived at during to-day's deliberations, still upon its being presented there is no positive denial. The fact is, that owing to the determination adopted in the Cabsession not to make known for the present any portion of the important proceedings, it is more than ordinarily difficult to obtain even the slightest intimation from any one of the several heads of departments, or from the President, excepting, as mentioned above, the admission that the decision will meet the heartiest approval of the American people.

There is reason to believe that one of the subjects accompanying the discussion of the situation was that of the Spanish man-of-war now undergoing repairs at New-York, and that it was remarked in the course of consultation, should that vessel, by any possibility, come into the hands of this Govern ment, its possession would more than compensate for the loss of the Virginius, so far as the comparative values of the ships are concerned.

The Treasury Department to-day, upon the requi

sition of the Secretary of the Navy, shipped \$230,000 by express to Norfolk, Va., the headquarters of the North Atlantic fleet, in order that there might be no delay in fitting out and supplying with all necessary stores the vessels now under orders to leave with the least possible dolay for Cuba and other points in the West Indies. Rear-Admiral George H. Scott, commanding the vessels of this expedition, will sail from Norfolk on Monday in the Worcester, his flagship, for Havana. Specific instructions have been given him by the Government to report daily to the Department by telegraph from Key West, and not rely upon the Havana cable which is under control of the Spanish authorities. It is only eigh hours' run from Havana to Key West with a fas tug or dispatch boat, from which point the telegrams will be started. Secretary Robeson is well satisfied with the condition of the vessels of our navy, and prominent naval officers join with the Secretary in declaring our absolute fitness to meet, with the American men-of-war and iron-clads readily available, the greatest emergency that may arise. So far as ordnance is concerned, the navy is in an efficient state, having on hand at the various navy-yards most of the ordnance which armed our vessels during the rebellion. It consists of fifteen, eleven, and nineinch guns-weapons of a most formidable character. While the President cannot declare war, he is determined to place the naval service of the country in such a state of efficiency that it may be ready for immediate use should the present war-cloud assume such dimensions as to determine Congress upon making a formal declaration. Should a rupture occur between the two Governments it will be the policy of the United States to land a sufficient force of men on the Island of Caba, which can easily be done under the protection of our iron-clads and other vessels of war. It has been mentioned by a prominent Cabinet officer that 10,600 men would in all probability be in excess of the number of troops required to establish beyond any chance of failure the authority of the United States in Cuba. This

was not stated as an official decleration, but as an incident of conversation upon the absorbing topic. Members of the Cabinet do not hesitate to express personal views as to their full indoraement of the general desire for full reparation of the outrages upon our citizens and insults to our flag, but as to the absolute intentions of the Government, not one who has been approached this evening considers himself at liberty, as already indicated, to speak Greater unanimity never characterized a Cabinet session than that of to-day.

Upon the rumors of additional outrages by the execution of every man on board the Virginius the Cabinet shared the feeling of the community in general, and every member gave some expression of his feelings upon the reported repetition of the outrages. Rear-Admiral Scott, the present commandant of the North Atlantic Squadrop, is regarded as in every way fit for that important trust. The President, while he will guard to the utmost extreme the rights of American citizens and defend the policy which has been determined upon, will also make earnest recommendations to Congress in his forthcoming message. In October, 1872, Secretary Fish, in writing to Gen. Sickles complaining of the regulations for the proceedings concerning sequestrated property in Cuba, and the embargo or confiscation of property belonging to citizens of the United States on that island, instructed him to present the grievances of which this Government so justly complained to the Spanish Government in a way which, without giving offense, will leave a conviction that the United States are in carnest in the expression of their views, that they expect redress, and that if it should not soon be afforded Sp an must not be surprised to find as the inevitable result of the delay a marked change in the feeling and in the temper of the people and of the Government of the United States. This change and temper are now fully developed, consequent upon the additional grievance attending the seizure of the Virginius and the executions which so swiftly followed.

DEPARTURE OF THE KANSAS. SHE SAILS UNDER SEALED ORDERS-THE JUNIATA

READY FOR SEA-THE OSSIPER. The first American man-of-war has sailed for Cuban waters. The departure of the Kansas vester day was the chief local event of the day. She sailed with scaled orders, and there was much speculation as to her probable destination. No one of course could furnish official informsthe subject, though it seems established almost beyond a doubt that the orders received by the Kansas will take her direct to Santiago de Cuba. Prior to the reception of he sailing orders, the Kansas was nearly ready for sea. Immediately on their arrival all effort was redoubled, and only a few hours were required to complete her equipment. On Thursday night the orders came, and her ammunition was hurried or board. At daybreak the Kansas was ready for sea, and at 10 a. m. she dropped out of the harbor.

The sloop-of-war Kansas is rated third class, and is a screw steamer. She has 900 cubic feet displacement, is a vessel of 410 tons, and carries three heavy Consoi-General Hall, however, experiences much ginius and the shocking barbarities perpetrated by gens. Her crew numbers about 160 men. They

NEW-YORK SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. were taken on board two days ago. in anticipation of early sailing orders. The Kansas, it will be remembered, was connected with the Nicaragua Exploring Expedition, and returned to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard only about three months ago. Since that time she has been undergoing general repairs, which were nearly completed when the startling news from Cube again called her into active service. The officers of the Kansas are:

Commander Allen V. Reed, commanding; Lieutenant Commarder, Elwin H. Miller; Executive Offier, Lient. P. G. Hyde; Navigators, Lieuts. Frank W. Nicholls, Royal R. Ingersoil; Paymaster, G. F. Beuns; Assistant Surgeon, S. A. Brown; First Assistant Engineer, J. P. Kelly; Assistant Engineer, B. C. Gowing; Commander's Cierk, F. A. Benson; Paymaster's

The Juniata will be the next vessel ready for sea She returned from the Arctic regions in excellent condition, and has required few repairs. She has not been in dry dock since her arrival, the only repairs which she has received having been made by the carpenter as she lay at her wharf. She has already received on board nearly all her stores of every kind. Her bunkers were partly filled with coal yesterday, the work not being completed last evening, since the quantity to be shipped is very large. On her return from her northern voyage she had on board a considerable supply of Greenland coal. This has been entirely discharged, and her bunkers can hardly be refilled before this evening. Her guns were also nearly all taken on board. Of these there are six nine-inch guns, one 11-inch, The 11-inch and one 60-pound Parrott gun. gun is still in the derrick, but will be shipped this morning. All ordnance stores are already on board. The Juniata will probably be ready for sea this evening or to-morrow, but it is hardly expected she will sail before Wednesday. Officer Merriman went on board the receiving vessel Wermont vesterday afternoon, for the purpose of filling the vacancies now existing in the Juniata's erew. The officers are, with two or three exceptions, the same as on her return from her Arctic voyage, and are as follows:

Commander, Daniel L. Braine; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, E. C. Merriman; Lieuten-auts, George W. De Long, G. E. Ide, E. P. McClellan, C. W. Chip; Masters, T. E. Upton, W. F. Beckiey, S. P. Combly, S. Hillay; Eusign, J. W. Keeler; Captain's Clerk, Gilbert Marbury; Paymaster's Clerk, H. C. Wood; Boatswain, Peter Huckins; Sallmaker, J. Van Meter; Carpenter, - Martin; Gunner, W. K. Henderson.

The report that the sloop-of-war Ossipee had anchored off the Battery yesterday, at 11 a. m., was extensively circulated in the afternoon, and oceaioned much surprise. It was supposed her former orders must have been countermanded, and that she was to depart for Cuban waters. The officers, however, say the truth of the matter is she has received no orders contrary to those previously announced, and is now on her way to Newport, whence she will depart for Brazil and will jom the South Atlantic squadron. She is prepared for a three years' cruise.

In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, Admiral Rowan said the United States had little to fear from the Spanish navy. To be sure the American Navy was not in good condition, but Spain's was crippled as well. The United States could dispatch a considerable fleet, and could fearlessly cope with anything that Spain could fit out.

OTHER NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

BUSY TIMES AT LOCAL SHIP-YARDS. For the purpose of ascertaining facts coneerning the Tennessee, now undergoing repairs and alterations at the foot of East Ninth-st., a TRIBUNE reporter called at the office of the Morgan Iron Works, yes terday, where he was informed that a semi-official intination had been received from Washington that all possible rapidity in the completion of the vessel's outfit was desirable. An effort will accordingly be made to get her ready for sea within 30 days. It will be rememered that the Tennessee was originally provided with Eriesson engines, which, on the occasion of her trial trip with the Santo Domingo Comnission, proved to be unfit for the service. She was accordingly put into the hands of Messrs. Roach & Son, and first-class compound engines were ordered to be substituted for the Ericsson engines. This has already been done, and when her coal-bunker and the new iron flooring are completed she will be has made additional room in her lower hold for about 700 tons of coal, which will increase her capacity so as to enable her to make an 18 days' trip.

The monitors Wyandotte and Nahant are also under-

going repairs at this firm's yard in Chester, Penn., and will be in sea-going condition within 30 days. They have also in different stages of completion four iron steamers of 1,800 tons each, building for private parties, but which could be turned over to the Government if remired. These could be floated within 60 days. No in imation has as yet been received, that the Government intends to make the requisition mentioned.

The work on the Spanish iron-clad Arapiles still goes She remains in the dry dock, but at present the dock will not be required for the repair of any American vessel. She will probably be allowed to remain where she is for the present, and the work of repairing will be hastened as much as possible.

There is little to report concerning the Minnesota, the Colorado, the Swatara, and the Reanoke. Repairs are advancing with the ordinary rapidity, but nothing more. Forty days at least will be required to fit any of these vessels for sea, unless the Roanoke prove an exception, and there is much to be accomplished be fore she will prove capable of heavy service. The Swatara, though an old vessel, is practically new. She has been completely rebuilt, was relaunched a short time since, and in 90 days will be one of the stanchest vessels

in the navy. WHAT THE SHIPYARDS, CAN DO. The various shippards of this city and its yieinty

were also visited by a reporter, who wished to ascer; tain the facilities of each for building and fitting out vessels in the event of a general demand for them being made by Government. Wm. H. Webb, once the largest builder in the United States, has leased his yard for commercial purposes, and it is now practically out of the question. His ship-building business was aban doned some six years ago.

Divine Burtis, jr., whose gard is at foot of Conover-st., Brooklyn, has facilities for the employment of 500 men, and if occasion required could turn out a seaworthy vessel of 1.000 tons in 30 days,

At P. J. O Conneit & Co.'s yard, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, a capacity is claimed for turning out two vessels per month of 1,000 tons each. C. & R. Poillon of No. 224 South-st., built the Spanish

cunboat florida which left New-York in 1869. These oats were ten in number, of 200 tons each, and were built by this firm in 105 days. They expressed the sellef that they could now build ten vessels of nore effective grade in the same length of time. They have no vessel in hand at present except a small sloop which would hardly be available.

At the Greenpoint yards, John Englis & Son, foot of

Proenpoint-ave., who built the "Unadilla" (the first United States gunboat used to the late war), in 58 days, can now turn out a 1,000-ton vessel in not less than 12 days. Lawrence & Foulkes, foot of Noble-st., have about the same capacity. Also Henry Stearns, foot of Huron-st., has a yard of like capacity. Mr. Stearns has just completed a 1,500-ton vessel, for the use of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, which might readily be trans ormed into an effective gun-boat by the addition of an armament and the necessary adjuncts thereto.

Capt. Samuel Sneden also has an extensive yard at Bull's Ferry on the Hudson. His facilities for building vessels of any required size are abundant.

MORE SEAMEN ORDERED FOR SERVICE IN CUBAN WATERS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 14 .- By an order from the Navy Department, all the sailors on board the United States receiving ship Sabine, at this station, were this morning dispatched to New-York for service on United States vessels in Caban waters. THE BROOKLYN AND FRANKLIN TO BE PREPARED

See High Page.

FOR SEA-TWO HUNDRED SAILORS SENT TO THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD. Boston, Nov. 14 .- Orders have been roreceived at the Navy-Yard here to fit out the United

FINANCIAL EPISODES.

SUTT AGAINST DANIEL DREW. HE IS CHARGED WITH INDUCING STEPHEN H. ALDEN TO BUY ELEVEN THOUSAND SHARES OF QUICK-SILVER MINING STOCK UNDER FALSE REPRE-

During the earlier stages of the panic, when Ken on Cox & Co. suspended, it was freely announced on the street that Stephen H. Alden, a large operator, dealing extensively in stock privileges, known as 'puts" and "calls," and having his headquarters at the office of Robinson, Chase & Co. in Broad-st., had 'laid down on his puts." Mr. Alden, who, like other heavy dealers, had succumbed to the pressure is understood to have adjusted his "puts" to the atisfaction of those with whom he dealt. Having settled this matter, Mr. Alden has turned his attention to Daniel Drew, whom he charges with inducing him to buy 11,000 shares of Quicksilver Mining stock, costing \$612,262 60, by means of false representations that the stock would rapidly appreciate in value and thus insure a handsome profit-Mr. Alden further claims that while he was buying this stock Mr. Drew was selling it to him, or, as it is termed on the street, was "unloading" upon him. Mr. Alden has, therefore, begun a suit, through his attorneys, Mesers. Birdsall & Friend of Wall-st., to force Daniel Drew to refund \$202,000 which he lost by acting upon the alleged misrepresentations. Appended is a copy of the complaint:

THE COMPLAINT. Stephen H. Alden, plaintiff, agt. Daniel Drew, fendant.—Stephen H. Alden, plaintiff in the above en-titled action, complains against the defendant therein, and respectfully shows to the Court as follows:

I. That during all the times and dates hereinafter men-tioned the plaintiff was accustomed to purchase and to make investments in stocks and other securities in the City of New-York, which fact was well known to the

defendant.

II. That during said times and dates the defendant was well known to be a large dealer and operator in such stocks and securities in said city, and to have been suc-

stocks and securities in said city, and to have been successful therein.

III. That during the same period the defendant was either a director or the president of a company duly have corporated and called the Quicksilver Mining Company, which said Company had for some time prior to January, 1812, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, duly executed and celivered, and caused to be duly recorded. a mortgage or mortgages upon all its mortgage bonds of said Company to the amount of \$500.000, and also its second account, to the amount of \$500.000, and also its second account. they declare or pay any dividend on their capital stock, and the said mortgage or mortgages were a valid hen of hens upon such property and franchises, and said Company had also fasted its capital stock to the amount of \$10,000,000, in shares of \$100 each; that during the same period the defendant was from time to time coxaged in purchasing, and was holding and owning, a large number of the shares of the capital stock of said copials stock in the market, and inducing and causing others to purchase the same; that from about the month of January, 1872, until about the 1st of June following, the stock of said Company was upon the morket, in the City of New York, to a limited extent, and the plaintiff, during that period, made small purchases and sales of the same, which fact was well known to the defendant; that it was also a fact known to the defendant that the that it was also a fact known to the defendant that th

the same, which fact was well known to the defendant; that it was also a fact known to the defendant that it was a person of large means, and accusioned to purchase stocks and other scentities in large amounts.

IV. That about the 1st of June, 1872, the plaintiff was the owner of only 200 shares of the stock of said Company; that about that date, and at various times between that month and the mouth of July, 1873, the defendant, fraudulently and illegally contriving and intending to cause it to be generally believed by those who were accustomed to purchase and deal in stocks, including the plaintiff, that the stock of said Company was of great value, and would be on greatly increase in its market price and value, and that the same was and would be a means of profitable traffic and of safe investment, falsely and fraudulently stated and represented to the plaintiff and others in the said Company was in a splendid condition; that in a short time all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company would soon commence to pay regular dividends on its capital stock; that the said company was had that said company was in such a prosperous condition that its stock could not fall in the market, and that said Company had sufficient money on hand in gold to pay its first mortgage bonds, and have a surplus of \$100,000 to apply toward paying the dividends on its expital stock; that said Company was about to begin paying shid bonds, and begin paying dividends on its referred stock by the 1st of May, 1853; that he the defendant held over \$4,00,000 of the stock of said Company, and knew all about its condition; that he, the]defendant desired to ourchase more of said stock; that he was about to advertise that said Company was ready to pay the first mortgage bonds thereof, and that said stock would then go very high in the market price; that said company would certainly pay dividends in both its preferred and common stock, and advised this plaintiff to make large purchases of such stock, and to sell what is known as "patts" of t potts" of the same. That the said december cause it to be believed by the plaintiff and others, as hereinbefore stated, that the stock of said Company was and would be of great value, and that the same was a means of profitable traffic and of safe investment, as herinbefore stated, did cause it to be advertised in one or more of the public newspapers in the City of New-York during the period aforesaid, that the said Company was prepared to pay its first merrgage bonds, and did authorize one or more persons in said city to make bids of 3 per cent for the dividends on 5.000 shares of the stock of said Company, that he represented would be paid on such stock during the month of May, 1873, and thereby caused such bids to be made, represented business parties in said city; that some of the bonds of said Company had been paid in gold.

V. And the plaintiff alleges on information and belief that each and every of the statements, representations, acts and practices of the said defendant were faise and fraudelent, and were made and done by him, for the purpose of inducing the piaintiff and others to make purchases of the stock of said company; except that the said company did pay its first mortrage nome, but the plaintiff is informed and believes that it borrowed the money of a portion thereof to enable it to make such pay ments.

VI. That because of the said false and fraudulent acts, legtly and illegally contriving and intending to cause it

money of a portion thereof to enable it to make such payments.

VI. That because of the said false and fraudulent acts, practices, statements and representations of the defendant, it was generally believed in the City of New-York, among those who were accustomed to purchase stocks and other securities in the market, and was believed by this plaintiff, that the stock of said Company was of great val e. and was a means of profitable traffic and of safe investment; that as believing and on the falth and opedit of said false and fraudulent acts and practices, statements and representations of the defendant, of the falsity and fraud whereof the plaintiff was renorant, he the plaintiff did on or about the 4th day of June in the year 1872, and at divers times and dates between that day and the 3d day of July, 1873, pitchase certificates of the stock of said Company to the extent of about 11,000 shares, and pand therefor about the sum of \$612,202 60.

VII. And the plaintiff alleges on information and belief that at one time during the period aforesaid the defendant did hold and town a large fittable of the share of the stock of said Company, and that curing that period and while he was making the said false and fraudulent statements and representations hereinsefore alleged, and while he was guilty of the said talse and fraudulent acts and practices, and while he was endeavoring to induce the plaintiff and others to believe that oring to make the come more valuable in the market, and he a source of profitable traffic and of safe investment, he was engaged in selling and disposing of the same and causing the plaintiff and others to purchase

viii. And the plainfiff further states that the stock of said stock.

VIII. And the plaintid further states that the stock of said Company, including that purchase d and owned by the paintiff did not materially increase in its market price and value during the period aforesaid, but on the contrary depreciated and became less and less valuable and became worthless in the market than the prices which the plaintiff paid for his said stock, and was not at any time intrinsically worth its market price, which facts were at all times well known to the defendant.

IX. That by means of said false and transitions of the said defendant, and by reason of the premises hereinbefore stated, no, the plaintiff, sustained damage on the 23d day of October, 1873, to the amount of \$202,091 26 for this damage sustained as aforesaid, together with the interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1873, together with the costs of this action.

Birdsall & Firend, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 91 Drevel suidding.

A DECLINE IN STOCKS. THE WAR CLOUD-EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY A BASE

LESS RUMOR OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S DEATH-A TRICK OF THE "BEARS."

A more disturbed feeling prevailed in the speculative marts yesterday, in consequence of the prospective complication between the United States and spain. Gold advanced 15 per cent, and stocks declined from 1 to 3 per cent, on the strength of rumors stating that the demands of the United States upon Spain would be of such a nature that the latter could not comply with hem. Subsequently, the report of the shooting of the rest of the passengers of the Virginius created profound excitoment, and caused a further advance in gold and decline in stocks. Later in the day, however, there was a revival of the stereotyped sensation, "Death of Commodors Vanderbilt."

Just before 3 p. m. Brond-st. was flooded with telegrams to the effect that Commodore Vanderbilt had fus sed. Among those who received the telegrams were Osborn & Chapin, Orgood & Co., Barton & Allen, and Scott, Strong & Co. The measures were of a peculiar character, and did not menuos Commodore Vandernitt by name, and were only signed with the initials of the

supposed scuder. For example, "W. H. V." was sup posed to mean William H. Vanderbilt, and "C. V., ir.," Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr. The following are specimens Father dead. Come soon. See Turnbull and rest.

Father dead.
Pather dead.
Witham and Goorge come up.
Father dead.
Father dead.
Pather dead.
Father dead.
Come to Washington-place.
W. H. V.

For a time these telegrams created a profound seusa fon, and were the subjects of general discussion in the offices and on the street. Prices declined under their ce from } to 3 per cent, and there was great un certainty for a short time as to whether the Commo dore was really dead or alive. Crowds congregated to front of the offices of the Vanderbilt brokers, and canvassed in an animated manner the intelligence which the other recipients of the dispatches, characterized them as fraudulent, the object of the senders being to influence the stock market. Mr. Osgood said that he had left Commodore Vanderbilt at 12} o'clock, and he was never better. Subsequently dispatches were received from those in the company of Commodore Vanderbilt contradicting the rumors. Who the author of the dispatches was could not be ascertained, but the trick was sup oled to have been played in the interest of the

THE TRIBUNE's reference, yesterday, to complications in a Western Railroad and Construction Company, mentioned no names, and reflected upon no one, but at the request of the directors of the respective corporations, and of others interested, the following communication is

published:

[Copy.]

OFFICE OF THE LAND GRANT RAILWAY AND TRUST COMPANY, New York, Nov. 14, 1873.

DAVID CRAWFORD, 17.—Dear Nov. 1 have been instructed by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company to transmit to you the following: "In your settlement of accounts with said Company, all matters have been satisfactorily adjusted." Respectfully yours.

J. N. FAIRBANNS, Secretary.

This is the Company which built the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Ratiroad. The Secretary makes the following statement :

ing statement:

A large amount of the town and county bends which were given as subsidy along the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad were accepted in payment by the Construction Company, and were converted into other securities by the treasurer, Mr. Crawford. Take transaction occasioned dissatisfaction, and the Company rejected these securities, holding the treasurer responsible for the amount. The matter had just been settled by the treasurer, however, in a manner that was satisfactory. The affair concerned the Construction Company only, the railroad having no connection with the case.

A meeting of the Grinnell creditors was held before Register Alien yesterday, when a large representation of secured and unsecured creditors and quite an array of counsel were present. The Register decided that un' secured creditors alone were entitled to vote for the assignee; against this the secured creditors made protest, and the question will have to be decided by tho Court. In the mean time, by vote of unsecured creditors, the election of assignee was postponed until Dec. 5, at 11 a. m., the entire estate being tied up in bankruptey until then. It was stated that there was a disposit on the part of secured creditors to enter into some fair settlement to get the estate out of bankrupicy, and it is understood that it is likely to be accomplished.

E. B. Wesley, receiver of the Union Trust Company has given notice to the Pacific Mail Steamship Compan not to transfer the following securities : Stock No. 54,784. 100 shares, name Clark, Dodge & Co.; No. 57,819, 100, E4wd. Brandon; No. 58,181, 100, Glen linning, Davis & Amory; No. 58,452, 100, Jay Cooke & Co.; No. 58,629, 100, Garland, Martin & Co.; No. 58,861, 100, Fred. C. Lewis; No. 59,071, 100, Plume & Van Emburgh; No. 59,167, 100, T. B. Masgrave; No. 59,174, 100, Jameson, Smith & Cotting-slaim ing that they are the property of the Union Trust Company. Persons holding any of these certificates, on satsafying Mr. Wesley that they are the rightful owners, and have given full value for them, may obtain his assent to a transfer of them. The Stock Exchange has de-cided that the above certificates are not a good delivery.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS IN FRANCE.

THE PROLONGATION OF MACMAHON'S TERM TO BE INSISTED ON-THE MINISTER OF WAR CALLS FOR 17,000,000 FRANCS-ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS OR-DERED-THREE THOUSAND COMMUNISTS STILL PARIS, Friday, Nov. 14, 1878. The situation at Versailles is again becoming com-

licated. The compromise between the Right and Left threatens to fall through. The Government and the Right have decided to insist on the uncouditional prolongation of President MacMahon's The Minister of War has informed the Budget term for ten years.

Committee of the Assembly that he will require an extraordinary grant of 17,600,000 frames in order to carry out the provisions of the Recruitment Law. Elections for members of the Assembly have been ordered to be held on the 14th of December in the Departments of Finistere and Seine and Oise.

Three thousand Communists are still in prison, awaiting trial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN. CONTINUAL CANNONADING AT CARTAGENA-A DON

CARLOS MEDAL. LONDON, Friday, Nov. 14, 1879.

A dispatch from Cartagena reports that the cannonading continued all day yesterday, notwithstanding a violent storm. The city has received fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition. The British Consul is the only representative of a foreign government

who remains in the place.

BAYONNE, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873. Don Carlos has struck a medal in commemoration of the victory claimed by the Carlists in the recent battle at Miranda.

MADRID, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873. Gen. Moriones arrived at Logreno, capital of province of that name.

A BATTLE IN CUBA. FOUR BOURS' FIGHTING AT SACRA-THE SPANIARDS

CLAIM A VICTORY. HAVANA, Nov. 14 .- The Spanish Brigadier-

General Bascones reports that he encountered a strong force of insurgents at Sacra, in the Central Department, on the afternoon of Nov. 7. The fighting began at o'clock and ended at 8 p. m. The rebels were defeated and routed, flying in all directions. Over 160 were killed, and a large number wounded. The loss of the Spanish troops was 54 killed.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER TO PERFORM THE PROT-ESTANT MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH -VERNON HARCOURT APPOINTED SOLICITOR-GENERAL-RESIGNATION OF . POSTMASTER-GEN-ERAL MONSELL LONDON, Priday, Nov. 14, 1873.

The Dean of Wostminster has been appointed to proceed to St. Petersburg to perform the Protestant marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt has been appointed Solleitor General, vice Mr. Henry James, who has been appointe

Postmaster-General Monsell has resigned in favor of Dr. Lyon Playfair, who issued an address to his constituents to-night for reflection.

THE NETHERLANDS. EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES RECOMMENDED.

THE HAGUE, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873. The Minister of Justice yesterday informed the Chamber of Deputies that it was necessary to conclude an extradition treaty between the Governments of the Netherlands and the United States.

CANADIAN POLITICS. DINNER TO SIK JOHN A. MACDONALD-SUCCESS OF

GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES IN THE NEWPOUNDS LAND ELECTIONS. OTTAWA, Nov. 14 .- Sir John Macdonald and he members of the late ministry were entertained at a

crand dinner given by their friends last night. A numbor of distinguished professional men and prominent

Disputches from St. John's, Newfoundland, say the Government have secured a majority of four or five se the result of the general election.